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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/658,057	09/08/2003	Naoyuki Sato	SONY-26200	5505
Jonathan O. Ow	7590 04/04/200 /ens	EXAMINER		
HAVERSTOCK & OWENS LLP 162 North Wolfe Road			CHEA, PHILIP J	
Sunnyvale, CA 94086			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
•			2153	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			04/04/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/658,057	SATO, NAOYUKI
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	PHILIP J. CHEA	2153
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	opears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPI WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING I  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statu Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the maili earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIO .136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be a d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS fro te, cause the application to become ABANDON	DN. timely filed m the mailing date of this communication. IED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>27 J</u> This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ☐ Th     Since this application is in condition for allowed closed in accordance with the practice under	is action is non-final. ance except for formal matters, p	
Disposition of Claims		
4)  Claim(s) 1-33 and 35-41 is/are pending in the 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5)  Claim(s) is/are allowed.  6)  Claim(s) 1-33 and 35-41 is/are rejected.  7)  Claim(s) is/are objected to.  8)  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/	awn from consideration.	
9) The specification is objected to by the Examir	oor	
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ac Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corre  11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	ccepted or b) objected to by the edrawing(s) be held in abeyance. So ction is required if the drawing(s) is o	ee 37 CFR 1.85(a). bjected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreig a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority documer 2. Certified copies of the priority documer 3. Copies of the certified copies of the pri application from the International Burea * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received. nts have been received in Applica ority documents have been receiv au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ntion No ved in this National Stage
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4)  Interview Summal Paper No(s)/Mail   5)  Notice of Informal 6)  Other:	

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

This Office Action is in response to an Amendment filed February 14, 2008. Claims 1-33,35-41 are currently pending. Any rejection not set forth below has been overcome by the current Amendment.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

1. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 28-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. The language of the claim raises a question as to whether the claim is directed merely to an abstract idea that is not tied to a technological art, environment or machine which would result in a practical application producing a concrete, useful, and tangible result to form the basis of statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 101. In this case, a location table is software per se, which does not fall under one of the statutory categories. Any claim not specifically mentioned is rejected by virtue of being dependent on a rejected claim.

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1-33,35-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart (US 2002/0173981), herein referred to as Stewart, and further in view of Brauel et al. (US 2004/0002343), herein referred to as Brauel.

As per claims 33,1,9,14,21,28, Stewart discloses a network of devices, as claimed, comprising:

one or more access points to provide access to an internet site (see Fig. 1A, [120A-120B], giving PCD [110A-110B], access to internet site [180]);

one or more internet access systems, each capable of communicating with the one or more access points to access the internet site through one of the access points (see Fig. 1A [110A-110B], showing internet access systems communicating with the access points to connect to the internet site [180]);

an apparatus to provide the internet site and capable of being accessed through the one or more access points (see paragraph 35, showing that the KGL website is comprised on a web server (i.e. apparatus to provide the internet site)) comprising:

a location table including a plurality of entries each having location information corresponding to an appropriate one of the access points (see paragraph 12, describing how APs are arranged in geographic locations and may provide geographic location information regarding the location of the AP and that the AP transmits the location information to the system so that the user will receive location information from the website (see paragraph 47)); and

localized information database coupled to the location table to provide localized information based on the location information (see paragraph 47, where localized information such as maps of the area or advertisements or services of business or nearby businesses),

wherein the location information is determined at that apparatus based on the location table (see paragraph 47, describing how the KGL website (i.e. KGL web server) determines the access point location and "stored KGL information" correlated with that location to provide the location information, the stored information is considered the table).

Although the system disclosed by Stewart shows substantial features of the claimed invention (discussed above), and shows that an access point can be identified by it's MAC ID to look up location information in a database (see paragraph 84) it fails to disclose that the location table includes a plurality of entries having a network address corresponding to one of the access points.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Stewart, as evidenced by Brauel.

In an analogous art, Brauel discloses a system for receiving location based services where a wireless device communicates over a plurality of access points to a communication server. Brauel also shows a location table that includes a plurality of entries having a network address corresponding to an access point (see Fig. 2, showing a location table with network addresses (see paragraph 11) corresponding to an access point).

Given the teaching of Brauel, a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Stewart by employing a location table with network addresses corresponding to an access point, such as disclosed by Brauel, in order to identify the access point using it's network address and associate the access point address with it's location to provide location based services.

As per claims 2,10,15,22,29,36, Stewart in view of Brauel further discloses that the network address is an internet protocol address (see Brauel paragraph 24, showing that the address is in accordance with whatever communication protocol is used); since Stewart discloses using an IP network (see paragraph 65), it is obvious that the address is an internet protocol address).

As per claims 3,16,23,37, Brauel further discloses generating an entry in the location table including the network address and the corresponding location information after receiving a first communication from one of the access points (see paragraph 25).

As per claims 4,17,24,38, Stewart further discloses obtaining the corresponding location information from the access point (see paragraph 12, describing that the access point transmits the location information to the system).

As per claims 5,18,25,39, Stewart further discloses that the localized information includes one or more of weather, news, traffic information and information regarding nearby points of interest (see paragraph 47 and paragraph 13).

As per claims 6,12,19,26,30,40, Stewart further discloses that the internet site is provided by an internet server (see paragraph 35).

As per claims 7,11,13,20,27,31,41, Stewart further discloses that the internet site is provided by the internet portal (see Fig. 4, describing how the customer accesses the KGL website (i.e. portal) to receive KGL services (i.e. known geographic location services) and paragraph 13).

As per claim 8, Stewart further discloses that the localized information is obtained from a localized information database (see paragraph 84).

As per claim 32, Stewart further discloses that the location information is a physical location of the access point (see paragraph 34).

As per claim 35, Stewart further discloses that the one or more internet access systems are one or more of a portable computer, a cellular telephone and a personal digital assistant device (see paragraph 41).

## Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-33,35-41 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to PHILIP J. CHEA whose telephone number is (571)272-3951. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 6:30-4:00 (1st Friday Off).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Burgess can be reached on 571-272-3949. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Glenton B. Burgess/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2153 Philip J Chea Examiner Art Unit 2153

PJC 3/18/08